

PRICE THREEPENNOE.

G. M. HOWLAND, secretary.

CO.'S, 321, George-street.

MORTGAGE.—\$1000 to LEND, in one or more
or sums. W. G. PENNINGTON, 139, K

sum | my name from this date. PATRICK WE
-st, Redfern.

Strain also 24d	Swet
Hind quarter beef	.. 14d	Ox tongue
Fore quarter beef	.. 1d		

.. 8d
la 31

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RIVERINE COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Riverina, which took place at Deniliquin, on Thursday, the 28th inst., the following report was unanimously adopted:—

It will be remembered that at the public meeting held in Deniliquin on the 28th April, 1863, when the Riverina Association was formed, the Riverina House of Commons was adopted, setting forth the claims of the Riverina District to be separated from New South Wales and formed into an independent colony; but that, at the same meeting, a resolution was also arrived at, that the Council of the Association should draw up petitions to the Governor and Parliament of New South Wales, pointing out the grievances and political disabilities under which the inhabitants of Riverina were labouring, with a view to having them redressed.

FORWORTHY OF PETITION TO ENGLAND.

In accordance with the spirit and evident intention of the resolution, an appeal should be made to Sydney, and the Council of the Association should be directed to draw up petitions to the Imperial Parliament, and to the Governor of New South Wales.

THE PRAYERS OF THE PETITION TO SYDNEY.

The prayers of the petition were based on the grievances exposed in the Imperial petition, and pointed out the principal requirements of the district, and the means by which remedial measures might be supplied.

As a necessary basis for the complete and comprehensive organization of a new system, it was asked that Riverina might be defined a province, and requests were made for the appointment of a Superintendent, and for the establishment of a Court of Appeal, a Supreme Court, a Registrar's Office, a Land and Survey Office, and of such other public offices as may be required in order to obviate the necessity of the inhabitants of these districts journeying to a seat of Government, and the expense of roads where life and property are extremely insecure.

REVENUE OF RIVERINA TO BE SPENT THEREIN.

Observing that the revenues of New South Wales were being rapidly and deeply mortgaged for the purpose of opening up a railway communication, and that no share of this expenditure was extended or likely to be extended to the western portion of the colony, demand was made that corresponding measures, more economical, but not less effective, should be taken in Riverina, and that a sufficient loan might be raised for clearing and canalizing the River Darling, and for clearing the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers. Owing to the first mentioned measure, the Government could not be expected to open up a tract of country, and in consequence of the absence of direct overland communication with that river, it was agreed by the Council that precedence should be given to the improvement of the Darling.

With regard to the inequitable public expenditure the Council conceived that the formation of Riverina into a province would be attended with little advantage unless, after deducting a fair quota for the expense of the general Government, and of the interest of such share of the colonial debt as the district may be justly liable for, the revenue of the district was expended therein. A prayer to this effect was, therefore, included in the petition. The Council believe that no more secure basis could be laid for the permanent security of the Riverina district, a due proportion of their contributions to the Treasury will be ought to satisfy the inhabitants.

INCURRING AN APPROPRIATION.

A great deal of injustice, both legislative and administrative, which Riverina has laboured under, being undoubtedly a result of the inadequate representation of the property and industry of the inhabitants, the Council demanded that the representatives from the province in the Legislative Assembly should be largely increased. At present the representatives of the agricultural and pastoral population may be outvoted by the representatives of towns and municipalities, many of the latter of which are now almost deserted.

ALTERATION OF THE LAND ACT.

The Council also applied its earnest attention to devising practical remedies for the undesirable defects of the Land Act, and to the measures which would encourage the pastoral tenant from making improvements, and by official statistics recently published, proved to be of a most disastrous character, showing not only a continuous falling off in the land revenue, but also exhibiting an unexampled stagnation in the progress of cultivation and agricultural settlement.

REVENUE OF RIVERINA.

With regard to the revenue of Riverina, the apprehensions entertained by the Council were, that the Act is found to have an effect foreign to the intention of the framers, as on various occasions expressed by him, and which it would be unjust to believe could ever be intended.

The recognition of the principle that the pastoral tenants of the Crown should be left in possession of the grasses on their holdings until the land was required for agricultural or public purposes, subject to reasonable adjustments, would be a measure of the greatest importance, not only in view of maintaining the public faith, but also in that of encouraging the vast improvements in the public domain, which would follow as a consequence of the confidence which could be inspired in the power to expend money in increasing the capabilities of the river.

DELEGATION TO SYDNEY.

In order to give due weight to the presentation of petitions, and in order that the members of the Government and the Council might have the opportunity of obtaining information respecting the peculiar circumstances, requirements, and maladministration of the district, the President and three other members of the Council were appointed delegates to Sydney. These gentlemen presented the petition to the Governor on the 3rd of August, and in the first instance directed their efforts to persuade the Ministry to undertake the duty of introducing the remedial measures proposed in the petition to the Government that they believed a compliance with the prayer of the petition in which nothing was asked for injurious to, or inimical with, the just interest of the eastern portion of the colony, would supersede the present necessity of sending a delegation to Sydney.

ANSWER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The answer of the Government was received on the 1st of September, and was almost as unsatisfactory as was compatible with the recognized Ministerial obligation to receive with courtesy appeals for the redress of grievances.

The Government absolutely declined to form Riverina into a separate province and to appoint there a superintendent, or to establish a registrar's office. It likewise refused to introduce any legislative measure whereby a fair distribution of the public revenue might be secured to the inhabitants of these districts. The demand for greater facilities for the administration of justice, and for the establishment of Crown land and other public offices, was rejected, and the assurance which neither denied the evils complained of nor contained any positive promise of redress.

With regard to the remonstrances respecting the neglect of our navigable rivers, the answer of the Government practically amounted to a denial that it had not performed its duty in this respect, or that it was prepared to follow a different course from that heretofore pursued. The claim for a loan to carry out works commensurate with the growth and the immense facilities for traffic which these great rivers afford, was absolutely ignored by the Government.

Our title to increased representation was not admitted.

As regards the defects of the Land Act, the Government, while admitting that renewals of leases should be secured, and further acknowledging that new legislation would be required, declined to take any action or introduction in the matter. The Government was given in consequence of the very imperfect knowledge of the district, or whether it was given under the pressure of that political necessity, which has compelled every administration to reverse from a just course to a course of expediency, the Council however feels bound to express its belief that a great advance has taken place in the opinions of the members of the Government, and that at a later period, being in possession of full information, they would have given a far less unfavourable answer.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT.

Finding that the Ministry was not prepared to introduce any measure to Parliament, based on the prayers of the petition, the Council deemed it expedient that some action should be taken on the petition presented to the Legislative Assembly, and accordingly determined to have a series of resolutions submitted to the House.

Owing, however, to the unsettled position of political parties, and the consequent adjournments of the House, the resolutions framed by the Council were not brought on for discussion until the 17th of February in the present year. The Association will, therefore, perceive, that it was impossible for the Council to realize the original expectation of receiving a speedy answer from the authorities in Sydney, and in the practice of deliberative bodies to choose the person who shall preside over them, have selected Mr. George P. Desailly to fill the vacant place.

Mr. Morris, the member for Balranald, introduced the Riverina resolutions in a very able speech, and clearly exposed the necessity of the separation of the Riverina from New South Wales. The Council has, however, expressed its regret that he introduced collateral matter, and did not confine his address to the subject matter of the separation. Thus making it appear that the people of Riverina desired to impose their own views on the great majority of the colony, or to alter the Constitution of New South Wales. Dr. Lang seconded the resolution and endeavoured to urge the Legislature to take prompt action, and to prepare the way for the fulfilment of its early promise that Riverina should, of necessity, be constituted into an independent colony.

REMARKS ON DEBATE.

Notwithstanding the resolution at which the House ultimately arrived, the Council feels bound to admit that the question was fairly discussed, and that an attention was paid to the subject commensurate almost with the magnitude of the interests involved, and the importance of the consequences likely to follow any decision. No person attentively perusing the full report of the debate can fail to recognize the fact that no similar movement ever stood so advanced in public opinion at the end of one year's labour. It will be seen that the Council has been able to bring the subject before the public mind, and that it was merely a question of time that that necessity will be complied with, and what the consequences will be.

The Council has, however, moved the previous question, not with the intention of denying the allegations or claims set forth in the petition, but in order that the House should not then at the fact of the separation (the subject requiring great deliberation) come to any decision. He distinctly admitted that the difficulty presented in the case of these districts could not be provided for under our present form of government. He also gave it as his opinion that the separation of Riverina from New South Wales would be a public benefit, and that the extension of the Riverina Association, such as the extension of the municipal or any similar system by which the country would be minutely divided for the execution of local improvements, would be a great advantage.

The late Minister for Lands not only reiterated the expression of his opinion that the separation of Riverina from New South Wales would be a public benefit, but also made it clear that he was not in favour of the separation, and that he was in favour of the separation of Riverina from New South Wales. He also made it clear that he was not in favour of the separation, and that he was in favour of the separation of Riverina from New South Wales.

With reference to the improvements in the river, he said, "If £500,000 be required to improve these rivers and make them navigable, I shall be willing to borrow the money on the faith of the general revenue of New South Wales." "And then," he said, "as to the matter of bridges, that question is of more importance to them than to any other portion of New South Wales." "These great rivers that flow through the country that these positions of rivers, might as thousands of miles of their courses. They remain in flood for weeks, and months, together, and the expense of bridges is of such more importance than it is elsewhere, especially upon the eastern waters of the coast border."

As regards the hon. gentleman observed, "And as far as Deniliquin is concerned, I think it might very well be said that the separation of Riverina from New South Wales would be a public benefit, and that the extension of the Riverina Association, such as the extension of the municipal or any similar system by which the country would be minutely divided for the execution of local improvements, would be a great advantage."

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Mr. Lang having resigned the office of president—his resignation coming into operation on the 28th April—the Council, in accordance with the usual practice of deliberative bodies to choose the person who shall preside over them, have selected Mr. George P. Desailly to fill the vacant place.

ALL PARTS OF THE PROVINCE REPRESENTED IN THE COUNCIL.

With the increase of the members of the Association a corresponding increase has been made in the Council. It is now composed of forty-one members; and in making this large addition the Council has endeavoured that all parts of the province should be fairly represented, and that by gentlemen whom the Council believed to possess the confidence of the inhabitants of the respective districts. They deemed it of the utmost importance to adopt this course, in order that it should clearly appear that the movement had no special strength in one district beyond another, and in order that the inhabitants of places remote from the seat of Council might feel that their interests would not be sacrificed to those of any other.

ATTENDANCE AT THE COUNCIL MEETINGS.

As it would be impossible to expect the frequent attendance at the monthly meetings of members residing far off, the Council has endeavoured to circulate printed minutes of the proceedings, of requiring a month's notice of all important motions, and of admitting vote by proxy under certain restrictions. The members have been generally very diligent in attending, and the members present have the advantage of the advice and opinions of others. Considering the great distance which the majority of the members have to travel in order to be present at the Council meetings, and the expense attendant, the attendance has been remarkably good. The members have varied considerably in composition—many of the seats of members who had attended the previous meeting were filled by others not present on that occasion.

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The Council has been appointed to prepare a petition to the Government of New South Wales, pointing out the grievances and political disabilities under which the inhabitants of Riverina were labouring, with a view to having them redressed.

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THE PRAYERS OF THE PETITION TO SYDNEY.

The prayers of the petition were based on the grievances exposed in the Imperial petition, and pointed out the principal requirements of the district, and the means by which remedial measures might be supplied.

As a necessary basis for the complete and comprehensive organization of a new system, it was asked that Riverina might be defined a province, and requests were made for the appointment of a Superintendent, and for the establishment of a Court of Appeal, a Supreme Court, a Registrar's Office, a Land and Survey Office, and of such other public offices as may be required in order to obviate the necessity of the inhabitants of these districts journeying to a seat of Government, and the expense of roads where life and property are extremely insecure.

REVENUE OF RIVERINA TO BE SPENT THEREIN.

Observing that the revenues of New South Wales were being rapidly and deeply mortgaged for the purpose of opening up a railway communication, and that no share of this expenditure was extended or likely to be extended to the western portion of the colony, demand was made that corresponding measures, more economical, but not less effective, should be taken in Riverina, and that a sufficient loan might be raised for clearing and canalizing the River Darling, and for clearing the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers. Owing to the first mentioned measure, the Government could not be expected to open up a tract of country, and in consequence of the absence of direct overland communication with that river, it was agreed by the Council that precedence should be given to the improvement of the Darling.

With regard to the inequitable public expenditure the Council conceived that the formation of Riverina into a province would be attended with little advantage unless, after deducting a fair quota for the expense of the general Government, and of the interest of such share of the colonial debt as the district may be justly liable for, the revenue of the district was expended therein. A prayer to this effect was, therefore, included in the petition. The Council believe that no more secure basis could be laid for the permanent security of the Riverina district, a due proportion of their contributions to the Treasury will be ought to satisfy the inhabitants.

INCUR

The committee and the parish authorities open their books to each other; the former supplements the relief of the latter to an average of 2s. a head, the parish average being 1s. 1d. per head. But I am told that the guardians are in danger of catching the pauperic infec-

BLACKBURN.—The population of the town is 63,125; the rateable value, £145,000. It was indebted to Mr. James Henderson, her Majesty's sub-inspector of factories, and secretary to the Local Executive Relief Committee, for several interesting particulars with regard to this town, which I have already shown to be employing a large body of men under the Public Works Act. From him I learned that the distress in Blackburn and its immediate neighbourhood has diminished more rapidly than in any other local city in Lancashire. This is chiefly owing to the fact that the trade of Blackburn and the villages which surround it is especially a manufacturing one, the greater bulk of the population being engaged in the process incidental to the weaving of calicoes. The substitution of Indian for American cotton by spinners has produced such an inferiority in quality of yarn that the power-loom weaver who previously worked these four looms is now restricted to two; and the stocks of cloths in the home and foreign markets are reduced.

How Mr. DISRAELI came in for £40,000.—The intimacy between the late Mrs. Emma, Duchess of Wills, of Torquay, and the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, was brought about in a curious way. When the Duke of Devonshire was Chancellor of the Exchequer, he received a very interesting letter from a hand, in which the writer, Mrs. Brydges Willsman (who was herself of Jewish extraction) inquired whether he was not descended from a Spanish family. The great Duke, who was very generous hearted, did not waste paper. Some days afterwards he wrote a friend, seeing the letter, took it up, and asked if it had not been answered. Finding that no acknowledgment had been made, he wrote to the Duke of Devonshire, saying, "Benjamin Disraeli has written to me, asking whether you are not descended from a Spanish family. He is yielding to persuasion, and wishes to be satisfied. I have written him under his own hand. A correspondence must be maintained, and then the right hon. gentleman will be obliged to write to me." The Duke of Devonshire, and ever afterwards he always called on Mrs. Willsman, and she was always very well managed. The Duke of Devonshire was very intimate with her, and she strangely scorned to be called a Jewess.

[illegible]

THE LAND WITHOUT A NAME.

the subjects of Prussia. There are in some respects a significant fact, that this difficulty is nearly universal in France and Prussia being almost the only two countries wholly unaffected by a squabble of nomenclature. France, as usual, is logical, and every man added to her dominion is called a Frenchman. In Austria, as at Sevastopol, the word called a Frenchman, in utter contrast to the word of birth, or speech, or habitat. The name is given him as his proud distinction, and there is an emphasis it, as much as a generation or two he learns to prize it, as much as a generation or two he learns to prize the boasts of Austria; as if those who have been raised before their kinsmen were not in a very special degree their countrymen. The Prussians, too, having exchanged the word of birth for the word of speech, more euphonious provincialisms, the Prussians for the body,—whether Rhineland, Pole, or Pomeranian,—within the grasp of their police. But the Czar has suffered in finding his subjects to merge in his subjects.

MR. GLAISHER ON SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENTS.

[illegible]

A DOG MAIL TRAIN.—The following extract from a private letter from Fennels shows how the mail is transported from the coast to the interior. The dog should have written to you four days ago, but the mail had to lay over one trip in consequence of the lameness of one of the carrier dogs. You will probably be surprised to learn that the great United States mail should be delayed several days for such a cause, but nevertheless it was. The mail is carried from here to Crow Wing, a distance of 360 miles, by dog teams. One set of dogs get footsore when their turn comes, the other set takes their place, and they say, the mail will be right, and the mail will go forward. I saw the first dog mail train leave here on that mail day. It consisted of three middle-aged dogs. They looked much older than dogs that I have regularly harnessed very fancifully with harness and buckskin saddles, gorgeously worked with brass.

WANTED, two FARM LABOURERS, **TRAINING** and **MANTON'S**, Pinch Road at 10 o'clock This Morning.

WANTED, a respectable **MAN** to take a **CHAIR** to **WARRINGTON** in the neighbourhood of **Walsall**. Apply to **Mrs. HEWITT**, next the **Post Office**, **Walsall** street.

WANTED, by a **MARRIED COUPLE**, without **children**, a **SITUATION**—man as **cook**, or a **WOMAN** in a **store** or **garment**—with **plain cook** or **house**. Address **W. HERALD** **Office**.

WANTED, with **immediate possession**, and not more than **fifty minutes** walk from the **Bridge**—**Rev. A. B. DAVIS**, 3, **Barnard-street**.

WANTED TO RENT, a **HOUSE**—**small**—

Walk of the Post Office, 70 or 80 yards
between and servant's rooms. Apply to Man. J. MARY,
93, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED for a healthy female, respectable
KEEPER, for or forsooth; read and write
comfortable home; good salary; no other duties.
Buildings, Argyle-street, till May 6th. Mrs. G. CARR,
Glenview-street, opposite the Commercial Hotel.

WANTED, a steady, respectable LAD about 18 years
of age, to be an apprentice to a chemist and druggist in
this country; if circumstances required, but a salary given
by letter, with references, to Mr. DE BARS, chemist, &c.,
Goulburn.

WANTED, a respectable Frontman **GILL** at
PARLOUR-MAT, and to assist in waiting
on customers. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, this morning, to Mrs.
LEAMONTH, at Mrs. Black's, Macquarie-street, near
Bridge-street.

WANTED, in a Solicitor's office, in Sydney,
a thoroughly competent engraving
Apply, by letter, with references as to character, and
state of education of engraving, to - SOLICITOR
REHARD OFFICE.

WANTED, by a middle-aged single man, a SITUATION
as STORE-KEEPER, or any other position of
trade; has had ten years' experience in a wine and oil
store in Sydney; "extraordinary gaming; good notions
and security given if required. 1. E. & J. PARKMAN,
Sydney-street.

£10,000.—WANTED, to Borrow, £10,000, at
6 per cent, for 3 or 5 years, on any
exceptionally city property. Principals alone will be
with. Apply to WANT AND SLADE, solicitors, Sydney.

A PARTMENTS, furnished, vacant, at 20, Maryport
terrace, Macquarie-street.

A PARTMENT'S Vacant, family and stage rooms
at Wentworth House, 13, Church-lane.

A PARTMENTS, Vacant, for stage purposes
Mrs HUTCHINSON, 1, Jamieson-street, corner of
George-street.

A PARTMENTS Vacant with board, 4, Ham-
mond-street, corner of Castlereagh-street.

A PARTMENTS, with board, 10, Macquarie-

BOARD and RESIDENCE, on moderate terms, at separate apartments. Picnic Hotel, Gough St.

BEDROOM vacant for a Gentleman, with private board. 8, Wynyard-square.

BOARD and RESIDENCE Mrs. WOODWARD, 372, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. Terms &c.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a respectable family.

BEDROOM for a Gentleman. 159, Woolloomooloo street.

BOARD and Residence. Northumberland House, Jamieson-street.

BOARD, &c., in a private family. Apply for admission to Mr. SANDON, 318, George-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE at No. 2, O'Connell-street, next the Australian Club.

BOARD and Residence, at Mrs. A. SOMONSON'S, Castleough-street, one door from Cowpoist-street.

BLUE'S POINT.—TO LET, the Cottage on the Point, at present occupied by the undersigned, re-268 per annum. W. WILLIAMS, Exchange.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS, furnished—and optional. 207, Crown-street, Sney Rills.

CASLLEBACH-STREET.—TO be Let, a large STORE, or Shop, with two entrances, in Castleough-street, between Market and King streets. Rent, 10s. per week. Apply at HURFORD'S Pianoforte Warehouse.

FREEMAN, EDGECLIFF ROAD.—One of the most desirable and convenient FAMILY RESIDENCES in the new suburb, and can be entered on immediately. It now contains nine rooms, with a dining room, and two drawing rooms; stable and coach-house. For view and particulars apply to Mr. J. FREEMAN, Undercliffe; or to Mr. George Thompson, Leeds.

NEW TOWN.—TO LET, Laurel Villa, on the bottom of the village road, near the Church, with a large garden, coach-house, paddock, garden, &c., at present occupied by Mr. Weaver. The furniture may be had at valuation. Apply to Mr. J. FREEMAN, Undercliffe, or Mr. George Thompson, Leeds.

DONOHUE AND SON, Bakers, 726, George-street, Leeds, opposite Christ Church.

NORTH SHORE.—TO LET, a large Family HOUSE, with eight large and lofty rooms, kitchen, servants' rooms, large garden, paddock, and stable yard. Apply to Mr. J. FREEMAN, Undercliffe, or Mr. George Thompson, Leeds.

CARE.

PANTAL BOARD AND RESIDENCE for two Gentlemen in a private family. 21, Stanley-st., Hyde Park.

STORES TO LET, in New Pitt-street. Apply to Mr. J. FREEMAN, Undercliffe.

TO LET, Cleveland COTTAGE. Convenient and
Apply to JOHN DALLEY, 225, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, a first-class HOUSE, suitable for a respectable
family. No. 13, Glebe-street, Glebe.

TO LET, No. 62, Market-street, between George and
Pitt-streets. Mr. BURDEKIN, Macquarie-st.

TO LET, SHOP in George-street, four doors west of
Market-st. A Confectioner's Oven on the premises.

TO LET, No. 58, Market-street, between George and Pitt streets. Mr. BURDEKIN, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, two ROOMS and kitchen. 9, Jamieson-street.

TO LET, a first-class Family RESIDENCE, No. 1, Duncanson-terrace, College-st. W. LONG, George-st.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, and 4 Rooms. In
Surrey-st. Fit for dealers, &c.; good yard. Rent 4
TO BE LET, furnished, Chamber House, Cumberland
street North, overlooking the Harbour. Apply to
THOMAS B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druggist—over
TO LET, a country STORE and PUBLIC-HOUSE

MR. F. WILLIAMS, HERALD OFFICE.
I wish or without stock. Application to be made to
THEATRICAL MANAGERS—To the
of the **THEATRE, MALDEN.**
For conditions address the Committee, care of George
Coppin, Esq., Malden.

TO LET at Durlingham, a commodious Family **RES-**
SIDENCE; the furniture may be taken at a valuation.
For particulars apply to Messrs. BRADLEY & SONS,
George Street, Birmingham.

TO LET a STORE-ROOM, with a kitchen, room, chimney,
stable, and cart-room, to the use of an office of police
const. 633 per annum. Address W. L., at Messrs. Col-
liers & Co's, Hunter-street.

TO LET the business PREMISES, in the corner of Col-
liers street, at present in the occupation of Mr. Col-
liers, fitted complete. Apply to C. E. MORRIS, Esq.
Fitz-street.

TO LET on LEASE, three first-class extensive STORES,
adjoining Messrs. Weyland's, new completed
Anderson and Co's. All conveniences, with leasehold
control. Apply to BAPHAM, Margat-street.
Suits real.

WENO LET a Commodious shop, in the corner of

The city, a Public-house, on Elizabeth-street, and
parties for SALE situate at Newtown and
Hill). For particulars apply to JAMES OCTAVIUS
BRADLEY, auctioneer, corner of King and Colville
streets.

DRINCE, situated at Sutton Forest, Tarncliffe, about 400 acres of security fence, some 50 acres of which have been planted with fruit trees. Also a Farm, situated near Sutton Forest, containing about 100 acres of land, and a comfortable house. For further particulars apply to Miss JONES, Barga.

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Mr. Birkin, Dunsford, has been appointed, as usual, to receive all Advertisements in the country on retail prices Money Order or Postage Stamp.

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